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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1879. NUMBER 4.

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I have made ample preparation for all those who may favor me with a call to be
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RECORD IN LOUISIANA.

The Story of a Man Who Has Studied the Situation.

A Terrible Record---The Half has not Been Told.

To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean:

IRISH BEND, Parish of St. Mary's, La., December, 1878.—As long as I could get it I was a reader of the *Inter-Ocean*, and know that it is an advocate of human liberty. I formerly resided in the North, but for near two years have lived in the South. When in the North I read your paper and discounted very largely the reports of Southern outrages. I could not be made to believe the reports. But I have seen for myself. I have had my eyes open and studied the situation, and I am prepared to say not one-half of the horrors have been told. I am anxious to sell out and get away from the Heaven-forsaken district and once more breathe the free air of the cold North. In writing this letter I beg of you to withhold my name from the public, as a large number of your papers come to other parishes, and my life would not be worth a straw. For holding such sentiments or being a Republican, for either a white or black man, is a high crime in this community. If you could persuade some of the men who make sport of the *Inter-Ocean* for its "bloody shirt," as I once did, to come to Louisiana, it will make them life subscribers to your journal as soon as they can get within reach of it. I have been witness to outrages and persecutions blacker than have ever been told by the *Inter-Ocean* or any newspaper in the North. Seeing such things with their attendant horrors is believing them. There is no protection to either black or white men who are not open and avowed Democrats. Many colored men who owned small farms and were doing well have been driven from them, and often hunted to the swamps and killed by dogs or assassinated by men hardly less human than the hounds that tracked them down. The Republican party in this parish has a clear majority of from 1,200 to 1,700. At the last election the registration was very imperfect, and was much neglected by all parties on account of the fever. When election day came around, the Republicans elected both members of the Legislature, the parish Judge, and Sheriff. The law was not obeyed by the judges. It says there must be at least one commissioner from each opposing political party. But our Democratic police jury did not comply with that particular section of the law, but on the contrary, appointed all well-known Democrats that could be counted on, and not a single Republican. These are the facts just as they are.

These commissioners, after being appointed, were sent for to meet at a certain office in Franklin to receive their instructions as to how they should count, etc.

The only alternative the Republicans had was in the Sheriff's appointment of his deputies at the various polls throughout. The Sheriff appointed as his deputies mostly, or all, Republicans. But you must know that the deputy sheriff was only a peace officer, and had nothing to do with counting the votes or making returns. But fortunately for the Republicans and complimentary to the Democratic commissioners, they made a just and fair count of the votes cast at their polls; no cheating, no fraud, nor any disposition—most creditably to the commissioners—shown to do other than what was just and right.

Now, the returns from the various voting places come in, and returns sworn to by the commissioners, all correct, with the ballot-boxes, to the sheriff of the parish for compilation. When it was known that the Democracy were beaten by the Republicans, it was soon apparent that some trick would be played at any cost. The Sheriff-elect was Republican, and he cannot be bribed or scared into anything wrong. Violence, the customary method, must be resorted to at once. Several of the sworn statements and tally sheets of the commissioners were tampered with so as to effect the already known result of the election. The Sheriff, the legal returning officer, would not sign or swear to anything save what was right, and corrected, swore to, and signed only the just returns as coming from the Commissioner of election.

That same night the clerk's and recorder's offices were broken open and every paper pertaining to the election destroyed, or carried off—poll-books and everything, even the ballot-box. But, fortunately for the Republicans, the Clerk of the Court got wind of the destruction just in time to save the originals filed with him as required by law.

Now the bulldozers found that the originals were not in the Clerk's office. So, on the following night, the District Attorney pro tem. made demand on the Clerk at some hour of the night for the returns or originals saved and retained by him, in, as he said, his official capacity as District Attorney pro tem. under an order from the Secretary of State and Attorney General by telegraph, to ascertain all the facts relative to what was destroyed, etc., with a certificate from the clerk. The clerk, not feeling safe, declined to go to his office at that hour of the night, but promised him to do anything that was right and lawful next day.

The District Attorney was not satisfied with this, and made such threats that the clerk felt that his life would be in danger, and for many nights he did not sleep in his house. On the 19th inst. the clerk was aroused from his bed by pistol shots from a band who had come to settle with him. He was a colored man, legally in his office, and had only done his sworn duty, but he had mortally offended his superiors, and at the dead hour of night they sent leaden bullets thick about him and his wife. He defended himself. One man was killed and two wounded. They were all the most respectable men in the parish of St. Mary's. The poor clerk broke out into the night and fled for his life, leaving wife, home, and office. Whether he is alive is not known. At this writing he has never returned, and he dare not return even to a community where the majority of the population are his friends. There is not a man in Franklin that would advise him to return. A few days after a band visited this plantation, where I am at to night. They surrounded a cabin, expecting to find another victim, but fortunately he was sleeping in another place and escaped the band. On Sunday last a charge was made against a young negro that he was drunk and insulted a white woman on the street. A crowd caught him and delivered him to the Sheriff, who took him into the yard and whipped him cruelly, and placed him in the lock-up in Franklin for the purpose of beating him again on Monday. But the lock-up was found broken open on Monday morning, blood and brains scattered all around about the court house belfry, and thence traces are seen down to the boat landing, where every evidence shows that the poor man, after being murdered, was tumbled overboard, with, no doubt, stones or some old iron tied about his body. This is a strange recital for American history, but every word of it is true. I am told by good authority that the Mayor of Franklin says he, the Mayor, would take the stand and say a man's life was not safe in Franklin.

I again ask you to withhold my name, and do not show the manuscript, as it might lead to a detection of the writer, and my life would not be worth a straw. I have had my eyes opened, and I write the truth, Yours,

JUSTICE.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Let the South understand the question perfectly.

There is not the slightest disposition in the North to prevent the able Democratic statesmen of South Carolina, or Lousiana, or Mississippi from gaining as many converts among the colored people as they can procure by fair means. Argument, entreaty, promises of eternal friendship, are all legitimate, and no one questions their perfect right to employ all of these.

What the North objects to is threats and violence to compel any man to vote contrary to his convictions or not to vote at all.

It does not believe the Constitution of this country authorizes even a member of that curious class of politicians known as the Southern chivalry to put a shot gun to a legal voter's head and threaten to blow him out of existence unless he votes the Democratic ticket.

It is further desireable that the unfortunate class so given over to iniquity as to believe there is salvation outside the Democratic party, shall have the privilege of expressing their views, of using arguments, of exercising the same means for the furtherance and adoption of their principles as may be employed by the "chivalry." This is what honest men in the North call fair, what they know to be legal, and what they propose to work for until the desired end is accomplished.

What is American suffrage when liberty of choice is denied? What is that freedom which consists in being made the vehicle by which lawlessness vaults into power? The North gave the colored man the ballot. It did so as a means to his protection; it did not anticipate that he would always use it discreetly or intelligently, but it saw that if he exercised his right untrammeled it would be a source of protection to him, and would do more to elevate him politically and socially than any other instrumentality. That his continued adhesion to the Republican party was contemplated is the idlest nonsense. There have been, and there are, Republicans in this country who look higher and beyond the mere ambition or greed of any political organization. They saw in the emancipation of the slaves a great fulfillment of the hopes of the founders of this republic, and knowing the embarrassments which must encompass the new life into which these humble people were thrown, sought to place around them safeguards which all experience demonstrated to be necessary. Suffrage was one of the safeguards, and it is an incontestible fact that no people ever exercised such a privilege with less abuse under similar circumstances.

The Southern whites virtually confess this fact in the complaints which they lodge against colored voters. What are these complaints? Why, that the colored people vote persistently in favor of that party which enfranchised them, and this in spite of persecution and murder that might well appall an equal number of whites.

Is this a proof of their inability to exercise their great privilege intelligently? Must a race exhibit ingratitude to prove itself entitled to the ballot? We put it to the Southern people themselves. Remembering that the Republican party freed the negro and gave him the ballot, how do you say he should vote to prove his intelligence and competency?

The *Inter-Ocean* does not doubt that ere long, as new questions come up and new interests present themselves, the colored vote will be divided, as it very properly should be; but to say that the negroes have demonstrated their unfitness for the ballot, and at the same time declare that they have clung with manly devotion, and in the face of fearful persecution, to the party that gave them this great boon, is to utter an inconsistency too palpable to deceive any one.

It is perfectly evident to those who know the slow, but determined, temper of the North that the South must sooner or later recognize and enforce the freedom of the ballot. There will be no peace, and, for that section, no pronounced prosperity until this shall be done. If her people were wise they would see that the quickest way to abolish the color line, and divide the colored vote, would be to fully and freely acknowledge the right of all citizens to vote as their consciences dictate, and to protect them in that right. Nothing preserves the colored people solidly Republican but the keeping alive of the questions upon which their own freedom depends. Once let it be fully understood that these people, who are properly the wards of the nation, and who cannot be forsaken without gross wrong, are at perfect liberty to exercise their Constitutional privileges; that the great question of their permanent enfranchisement is decided, and there will be a dissolving of old party associations and a division on new issues that will settle this question of color forever. The way to dispose of the "bloody shirt" is to cease to make it bloody; the way to break in upon the solid colored vote is to present to the consideration of the colored voters other questions than those relating to their own liberty.—Inter Ocean.

OUR COLORED ARISTOCRACY.

THE MARRIAGE OF A SON OF THE MINISTER TO HAYTI TO A NASHVILLE COUNCILMAN'S SISTER.

The marriage of J. C. Napier to Miss Nettie Langston, in Washington city two months ago, threw Nashville colored society into a general flutter of excitement. She was reported to have had a *trousseau* that any one might have envied, and a general anxiety was expressed among the colored *ton* to see her, and their expectations were fully realized. As she has had ample opportunity to exhibit her wardrobe within the two months she has been in Nashville the most critical of the race became fully satisfied as to the correctness of the reports regarding the richness of her attire. The event of events in colored society since the war occurred last night at the residence of Carroll Napier, just north of the Opera House. It was the marriage of Arthur D. Langston, son of John M. Langston, Minister to Hayti, to Ida M. Napier, daughter of Carroll Napier. The wedding was announced to take place at 5:30 p. m., and by that time the large double parlors were pretty well filled with representative members of the colored *haut ton*. The parlors were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the walls were ornamented with a profusion of pictures. It took but a glance to discover that those present represented the intelligence of their race. The men were neatly attired, while the dresses of the women were of the most elegant and expensive character, made after the latest fashions. Quite a number of the pupils of Fisk University were present. President Cravath, Rev. H. S. Bennett and the teachers in the University were also there. A little after 6 o'clock Carroll Napier, bearing upon his arm his daughter, with Arthur D. Langston escorting her mother, appeared upon the scene. As they passed through the folding doors the father and mother stepped to the right and the bride took the arm of the bridegroom. They were then united in marriage by Rev. H. S. Bennett, of Fisk University. The bride bore in her left hand a magnificent bouquet, made entirely of camelias and tube roses. She was attired in a cream-colored silk dress with white tulle skirt and tulle and lace trimmings. A tulle veil, trimmed with hyacinths, fell from her head to the long train. The bride has large, lustrious eyes, regular features, dark hair and fair complexion. In any assemblage she would attract attention by her style and *distingue* air. She graduated in the higher normal department of Fisk University, and is said to have a decided talent for music. The bridegroom has a light brown complexion and an intelligent face, much resembling that of his father, who ranks with Fred Douglass in prominence as a colored leader. He came here Christmas Day from St. Louis, accompanied by H. A. Napier, both of whom hold positions as teachers in the public schools. They will return to St. Louis in time to resume their duties January 21. Congratulation of the happy pair of course followed the ceremony. The timid reporter did not venture to claim that saluting the bride was one of his professional rights, but a stout white gentleman, named Boyd, with whom the American's Jenkins was not acquainted, in offering his congratulations, said that he had known her a long time, and was therefore entitled to kiss her, which he did. The guests were now invited to an elegantly prepared supper arranged upon tables forming a cross. An entire sideboard in the second parlor was loaded down with presents of every description, among which was one sent by P. B. S. Pinchback, of New Orleans.—American.

CUT THIS OUT.

We call special attention to the following cure for one of the most fatal diseases to which this climate is subject, diptheria. Don't fail to preserve it;

A correspondent of a Victoria paper writes, "Should any of your family be attacked with diptheria, do not be alarmed, as it is unusually speedily cured without a doctor.

"When it was raging in England a few years ago, I accompanied Dr. Field on his round to witness the so-called wonderful cures he performed, while the patients of others dropped off on all sides. The remedy to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him was powdered sulpher and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water and mixed it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in a man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then came the gargling.

"If the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of the flour of brimstone on it; let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used, the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation, and the patient will be able to walk about in it, inhaling the fumes, with the doors and windows closed. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured the most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, etc., and is also recommended in cases of consumption and asthma."

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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GEO. WASHINGTON, Assumption.
D. C. HILL, Ouachita.
J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAHAM, Ohio.
S. W. SMITH, Richland.

Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, seems to be the "first choice" in the senatorial race.

Governor Nicholls is reported as the "dark horse" in the senatorial contest.

There is an errepressible conflict between Senator Hill and Governor Colquet, of Georgia.

The Republicans scored a handsome victory in the recent senatorial elections in France.

The Houma *Courier* is the only outspoken advocate of the reelection of Senator Eustis among our country exchanges.

It is reported that in several parishes the colored voters, voted against the amendments to the constitution because they contained the 14th and 15th amendments.

Prof. J. C. Corbin left the city for his home in Arkansas last Monday. He carries with him the best wishes of a host of friends in this city and our earnest hope that his future may be an even road of happiness and prosperity.

The Washington *Post* says:
"In two States of the South the Democrats have elected eleven colored men to the legislature."
And then asks the following pertinent question:
"Where, in all the North, have the Republicans elected one of that race to such a position."

The following from the Donaldsonville *Chief* expresses precisely our sentiments:
"All right-minded people will concur in the solemn declaration of a long suffering journalist that a man who will read a newspaper three or four years without paying for it, will pasture a goat on the grave of his grand father."

The Marksville *Bulletin*, judging by the following, regards a certain portion of the State a little too grasping. It says:
"North Louisiana wants the United States Senator, the Judge of the Supreme Court, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and what else? Well, what will be left for central Louisiana.

Press dispatches indicate that Congressional action will soon be taken looking to a more speedy and economical settlement of the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, and instituting criminal proceedings against the scoundrels who robbed our people through that institution.

The good work cannot begin too soon, and we trust every mothers son of them will be detected and punished to the fullest extent of the law.

The Governor's message was not sent to the Legislature until Tuesday and did not appear in print until Wednesday. It is an elaborate and very conservative paper and will no doubt attract considerable attention. For many reasons we prefer to reserve our criticism until next week, but ciefly because the portion of it that refers to the Texas troubles—the part in which our people are the most deeply interested—requires more thoughtful consideration than we are now prepared to give it. We have therefore concluded to defer what we have to say upon the message until next week.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

The advent of the Teller Committee in New Orleans has been heralded by all the ridicule and contempt that could be devised on the part of the Democratic portion of the press of the North and South. The fact that Senators Blaine, Conkling, Howe and other staunch Republican leaders preemptorily refused to serve as members apparently gave them ammunition to blast the Republican committee and by continued assaults they hoped to neutralize the effect of the testimony taken before them. It does not appear, however, that the committee is any less respectable because these prominent Republicans refused to serve, or that the testimony taken is less effective.

The testimony given by ex-State Senator Raford Blunt seems to have carried conviction with it. It is well known that he, as well as scores of prominent Republicans from his section, are, at present, refugees from their homes, and remain in our midst because they fear the loss of their lives and property if they return to their respective localities. Mr. Blunt in his testimony before the Teller Committee last Tuesday did not rely upon dramatic force to produce effect, but by a simple, "plain unvarnished tale" set the wrongs of his people in a clear and prominent position before the country.

The negro, when roused to a sense of danger by the necessities and lessons of the hour, can, with or without intelligence move the heart of a stone, much less the hearts of men, by a recital of the wrongs inflicted, outrages committed, and ostracisms suffered, because of their devotion to the party of their choice. In this particular instance the witness was the sufferer. He had lived in the community from which he is now exiled for a period of twenty-five years. He is a man of property, the pastor of a large church in the city of Natchitoches, is endowed with strong natural ability, and has a keenness of perception simply remarkable. No one questions his courage or his ability. He was forced to leave his parish because of his influence with his people. In order that Democracy might triumph it was necessary that he and other Republican leaders should be banished. They were banished, and to-day are walking monuments of the injustice and intolerance of the political party who control the affairs of State.

This state of affairs cannot be allowed to exist much longer. These law brakers must be made to feel the strong arm of the law. If fifty, yea, even a dozen of these leading spirits are sent to the penitentiary, and indictments held over the heads of others, then the free exercise of suffrage will become possible. For a period of ten years our people have suffered ostracism, murder and outrage in every conceivable form and not a single offender has been punished. The nation knows of these outrages. A committee of its highest legislative body are now in our midst. The character of testimony taken thus far has already produced a marked impression and the general question is "what benefits will accrue therefrom?" Practically, it will not enhance our political fortunes here, nor will its influence be felt in Southern elections. The great North, however, which contains so many honest, intelligent and fair-minded citizens, cannot fail to give a responsive throb when the actual condition of our people has been made known. Indirectly, then, the wrongs committed upon us will benefit the Republican party and through it the nation. We do not believe however in that kind of benefaction. It is not necessary that we should suffer in order that the nation may live. If its life or existence were threatened we would gladly lay down our lives in its defense. No such question presents itself now. We are at peace abroad. Domestic peace is disturbed at home. One class of citizens are at the mercy of another class, who deny or abridge their rights by intimidation or actual violence.

We have been honestly striving for peace and harmony between races and classes in the South. We have borne the taunts of former political associates, and have had our integrity questioned because of this desire. Candor and justice compels us to say that the condition of our people is more pitiable now than ever. Under Republican rule the excuse given by our Democratic friends for their violence was bad government. Now no such cause exists. The sum total of the whole matter can be readily seen and understood. No community, where life, liberty and property are insecure, can prosper. Men will shun it. Capital will not seek to aid it; and plenty cannot abound in it, because its labor is not protected. The land owners here must understand that all our troubles grow out of politics, and the sooner they relegate to private life the men who encourage, defend or wink at these outrages, the sooner will our property and credit enhance in value, and the sooner will domestic tranquillity reign in our borders.

THE COLOR LINE.

Mathematicians, since the days of Pythagoras and Euclid, have found great pleasure and profit in investigating the different orders of lines, and developing their curious and useful properties. An uninitiated reader, in examining their writings, or even in turning over the pages of our educational journals, is bewildered by the very nomenclature, and though he may have some conception of the form and nature of a circle, ellipse, or parabola, and of their properties, is apt to go it blind, when the learned author descants upon witches, cissolds and lemniscates. But while it may be a fact that all of these lines have curious properties, there is another line which the scientists have neglected, whose properties are far more wonderful than any of those mentioned—the famous color line. We do not propose to investigate its properties, but, leaving to scientific gentlemen the task of finding its equation and discussing it, we propose to merely note some of its properties which are too obtrusive to escape the notice of even the mere casual observer. The latest dessertation upon the color line that has attracted our attention, is from the *Natchez Democrat and Courier:*

"We were yesterday put in possession of a circular from what purports to be a commission house in New Orleans, composed of colored persons, and addressed exclusively to colored persons. Accompanying the circular of the house was a letter signed with the initials of the head of the commission house, but reversed, purporting to be from one planter to other planters. In this letter appeals are made to colored people in a spirit strongly calculated to build up a feeling of hostility between the colored men and the whites. No one has any objection to a merchant, no matter to what race he belongs, doing his best to build up a business in a legitimate manner, and for our part, we always rejoice in the business success of industrious, honest colored men, as much as in that of their competitors. But if their success is to be based upon appeals to race hostility, we strongly suspect that there is something behind a pretended interest in those of their color. Under cover of a violent tirade against the white people, we rather suspect this sharp colored commission merchant hides a design to prey upon the gullibility of his race, and to feather his own nest in the same style once so successfully pursued by the unscrupulous men from whom he learned. One little extract from this circular will, we think, give the key to the motives of this exceedingly considerate colored merchant. He says: "Let this letter be read Sabbath after Sabbath in all the churches, so our race of people will become well to understand all its meanings and take the advice of a poor planter like you." This method of advertising has been practiced so long, and for such unworthy subjects, that it seems to us the colored people would by this time be suspicious of anything thus brought to their notice.

We can only say to our colored friends, as we have so often said to them before, have nothing to do with anything which appeals to you as a separate race. Be sure that when any one claims your business or your vote on the score of color, he has designs on you for his good, and not your own, and if you let him severely alone you will be doing yourself a service. A colored commission merchant may be just as good as a white one, but a good business man must be governed by something broader and more comprehensive than mere race prejudice."

It will be seen at once that when the color line is used to prove any advantage in business, or elsewhere, for a colored man that it has the property of being exceedingly objectionable to some of our white friends. They want the colored brother to spend *all* his money with them, and, if he does not do so, they wisely conclude that it "is strongly calculated to build up a feeling of hostility between the colored men and the whites." That anything to mar the lovely relations at present existing between the colored men and the whites in Mississippi should occur, would certainly be a most undesirable circumstance to the latter. Moreover, the editor thinks it very suspicious that the circular should be sent to the churches instead of to his office as an "ad." The designing colored commission merchant was, with malice prepense, pulling the Mississippi editor's eye-teeth by not sending it for insertion in his paper. Is it wonderful that he condemns "this method of advertising?" We hope our commission merchant, having due regard for the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Mississippi, will abandon it at once.

As we have called attention of the mathematicians to their omission in not investigating the properties of the color line, we now decline in their favor, but may resume the subject in a subsequent article

THE LEGISLATURE.

At 12 m. last Monday Lieutenant-Governor Wiltz called the Senate to order and in a brief and eloquent address welcomed the Senators to the Senate Chamber. After swearing in the new members the roll was called and 33 Senators answered to their names. Dr. Palmer prayed for them. The following officers were then elected:

John Clegg, elected secretary; John Fitzpatrick, assistant secretary; M. R. Bryan, minute clerk; Arthur H. Harris, chief enrolling clerk; Thomas A. Faries, sergeant-at-arms; E. O. Ducros, assistant sergeant at-arms; J. McMahon doorkeeper.

A committee, Messrs. Stevens, Texada, and Stamps, was appointed to wait upon the Governor and notify him that the Senate was organized and ready to receive any communication he might have to submit, &c.

Several bill were introduced, notice of bills given, contest filed, and a short executive session, then adjournment.

In the House, Chief Clerk Trezevant called the roll furnished by the Secretary of State—94 members and a quorum being present the House proceeded to organize by the election of Hon. John C. Moncure, Speaker; C. M. Pegues, Clerk; Thos. McIntyre, Sergeant-at-Arms; E. K. Coleman, Reading Clerk; E. W. Halsey, Journal Clerk; R. N. Snider, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; Jules T. Pecot, Enrolling Clerk, and C. W. Hodge, doorkeeper. The Speaker appointed Capt. Kidd his private secretary. A committee to wait upon the Governor was then appointed, notices of contests read and ordered to be referred to appropriate committee when appointed.

The Speaker thanked the House for the honor conferred upon him and expressed the hope that little else would be done besides calling a constitutional convention as his election represented that idea.

The Republican minority in the House were, apparently, organized and voted for several candidates. Mr. Bourgeois, of St. Charles, received their votes for speaker, and one or two others nominated for officers.

The Governor's message was not received until Tuesday.

The Indianapolis *Sun* says:
"They want a tall man for Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio this year. He must have an immense straddling capacity."

From age to age cheese has skippered on, one of the miteist forces of the press, winning its whey.—N. H. Register.

SELF-RELIANCE.

The present and prospective condition of the two great political parties of the nation suggest reliance to the colored man as the main basis of his future public action. Whine as much as we may, severely upbraid the conscientious portion of the American people as freely as we may in being conscientiously blind to our wretched condition, and we are still confronted with the bold fact that the well of pity, and forbearance for our mistakes, from which we have so copiously drank in the past, has become a dry and thirsty Sahara. And, in truth, for our good, it should be so; for, until we can give proof of capacity to shun the follies of the past, we are poorly entitled to the commiseration of the good. Truth is always unpalatable when it clashes against both wish and seeming interest; the fact, therefore, stated in our opening sentence is, without doubt, unwelcome to the merely professional politician. Unpleasant, however, as this may be, it is nevertheless the part of common sense to recognize it and be governed thereby. The colored man, who, after the indifferent effect on Northern sentiment of the brutalities perpetrated on the race in the South during the late campaign, can still hope for the interposition of that sentiment, as of old, to stay the hand of the ruthless slayer has a stretch of credulity sufficient to swallow all the tales in the range of wild fiction. While we bemoan our fate and apply to the consideration of it the kind precepts which should obtain in a civilized and christian nation, the Northern people look at it from a severely practical standpoint. Regarding us as the wealth producing power of the South and therefore in need of a stable government; and believing that long as our domination lasted this section failed to contribute its quota of wealth to the nation, they are not likely to abandon this severe attitude to enter on a crusade for such of the race as are offered to the moloch of political intolerance. Those cold, calculating people contend, and with some show of reason, that we have been free long enough, enjoyed and exercised civil and political privileges long enough, to be able to shape and control our own welfare without external aid. However unfair may be such a reasoning, it is enough for us to know that such is their conclusion. It avails nothing to say, as an offset to this change of feeling against us in the North, that the Republican party will need us in the near future to grasp a further lease of power. The contest of '80 is likely to be sectional, and to be fought and decided almost wholly without us on either side. At home, our votes will either be suppressed or returned to belie our choice. The political stupidity which has produced a solid South will give the Republican party its most effective slogan with strong likelihood of success.

It is clear, then, that our party alliance for sometime can only be incidental; and clearer still that our effective alliance with the Republican party will be sought and appreciated only when we show at home a capacity of self-reliance in wise action by co-alition in local politics to kill out the Bourbon element. To do this we must shake off the weighty encumbrances of the past—corruption, jobbery and elevating ignorance into the seats of honor and responsibility. In one of his fervid appeals in the imperial parliament for the liberation of his beloved Ireland, Grattan exclaimed: "God will guard his own cause against rank majorities." *We* have the rank majorities which God will guard for us if we will quit straining our eyes to the North for aid, and develop in ourselves intelligent, manly self-reliance to strengthen our rank majorities.

You may break, you may shatter the hive if you will, but if you get off without a puncture or two you'll be thunderin' lucky.—Yonkers Gazette.

Clocks on ladies' stockings cause feeble-minded gentlemen to watch them.—Boston Transcript.

The proprietor of the *Advocate* exhibits a sensitiveness upon our reference to his residence at Washington and occupancy of a comfortable government position keener than we anticipated when we made it, and displays an amount of disingennousness in its retort, such as we did not expect from its learned and usually frank proprietor.

Observing in the *Advocate* an editorial opposing a national convention of colored men, which we interpreted to mean, opposition to a national gathering of our people, and remembering that it had kept abreast with us in leading "what proved a forlorn hope" we very naturally desired to learn the cause of such a sudden change. Knowing how prone colored men in government employ are to let well enough alone and fearing Mr. Cromwell had abandoned us just when his services were most needed we made the unhappy allusion. Pardon us brother, we can't afford to quarrel with a co-laborer, even if he does speak of our "ostensible" purpose and attempts to arouse our jealousy by making what he knows to be unjust comparisons. Our preference, like yours, is a conference, and we trust you will give the reasons why it is preferable for the benefit of your numerous readers.

THE sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 8600 bales at prices reqniring a pretty general reduction of ⅛c. in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot
Inferior	6¾@7	—
Low Ordinary	7⅛@7¼	—
Ordinary	7⅜@7⅝	7½
Strict Ordinary	7⅝@7¾	—
Good Ordinary	7¾@7⅞	7⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	8 @8⅛	—
Low Middling	8 @8⅛	8⅛
Strict Low Middling	8⅛@8¼	—
Middling	8¼@8⅜	8⅜
Strict Middling	8⅜@8½	—
Good Middling	9⅛@9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10@10¼	10

The man-that--wasn't--afraid--of-yellow-fever is back.—New Orleans Times.

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In Fans, Boxes, Necessaries, Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases and other novelties is most desirable and cheap.
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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1879.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The city is full of witnesses sumoned hither by the United States Grand Jury.

Gov. Warmoth did not stand aside "worth a cent" and the Democrat is unhappy, as usual.

Major E. A. Burke took charge of the treasurers office yesterday and Mr. Dubuclet gracefully retired to private life.

Dr. Beard has sued the New Orleans City Railroad for $2,500 damage for failing to run cars regularly on the 4th and 5th instant.

The City School Board declares by resolution that $320,000 is the lowest sum the schools can be run for the present year.

The Yellow Fever Commission closed its labors on the 8th and adjourned to meet at Washington when it will make its report.

Emancipation Day was celebrated in many portions of the country by the colored people. It should be universally observed by the race.

Mr. Cox, the courteous and efficient clerk of the Kenmore Hotel, Albany, New York, will please accept our thanks for appreciated favors.

On our first page may be found an interesting reference to the Langston Napier weddings which recently took place at Washington and Nashville.

The weather during the past week has been the coldest and most disagreeable ever witnessed in this city. Rain, sleet and snow are unusual in this vicinity.

The usual amount of bunting was displayed in this city on the 8th, but the inclemency of the weather prevented the grand parade which had been arranged and it was postponed until the 22d of February.

Rex, the King of the Carnival, believing his presence will tend to dispel the gloom caused by the afflictions of the late epidemic has issued his proclamation commanding the observance of Mardi Gras February 25th, 1879.

Mr. Joseph A. Craig, colored, was expelled from the City School Board at a meeting held last Saturday for appearing at a previous meeting under the influence of liquor.

We regret the necessity of this action, as Mr. Craig, with all of his faults, rendered valuable service to the colored element while upon the board.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—John Brougham's drama "The Lottery of Life," in which Mr. Geo. C. Boniface, plays Terry the Swell, it is without a doubt a rare treat.

Schoolcraft & Coes' fill their part of the play with excellent singing and etc. This play will continue to be the attraction at the St. Charles until further notice.

A very pleasant and agreeable party took place at the residence of Miss H. Antoine, on last Friday evening, which was well appreciated by the many persons present. Among them was M. Jas. D. Kennedy, who has for some days past been visiting his home. Owing to some mismanagement the musicians did not come, but some of the guests voluntarily performed on the piano, which made everything seem as lovely as could be imagined.

The Teller Committee arrived last Monday evening and are quartered at the St. Charles. The party consists of the following persons.

Senator H. M. Teller, Colorado, chairman; Angus Cameron, Wisconsin, S. J. Kirkwood, Iowa, J. E. Bailey, Tennessee and A. H. Garland, Arkansas, Jas. Redpath, New York, clerk to the committee, W. E. Creary, Michigan, sergeant-at-arms, and G. W. Collisson, Colorado, assistant sergeant-at-arms, Jas. L. McCreary, Iowa, A. Johns, Iowa, and James Cover and T. C. Martin, stenographers.

Two ladies as amanuenses, Misses White and Jones, and Mr. E. V. Smalley, the well known correspondent of the New York Tribune.

They Commenced their work Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Custom House, and it is believed it will require about two weeks for them to complete their work in this city.

It's a good artist who can draw pay.—Lynn Reporter.

Winter is the season best suited to freeze speech.—N. Y. Mail.

Chr istine Nilsson has been made a Mason. She thought she would goat while she was young.—Detroit Free Press.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Short articles on educational topics solicited.)

TOO MANY RULES.—One-half of the failures in school government are the result of a redundant use of rules and regulations. Teach pupils to let their own manhood be their guide. rather than a system of rules; or, in other words, teach them to respect themselves rather than ink and paper.—Prof. S. B. Wadsworth in Oregon Courier.

TESTS OF THE SUCCESSFUL TEACHER.—There are three tests of a successful teacher. The first is the power of enforcing non-communication between pupils. The second is the ability to secure the proper position of the head and body in holding a pen. The third is the capacity of teaching pupils to mind their own business, whether in study or at play. Just so far as a teacher is deficient in these qualifications, he or she is wanting in the elements of true success. The power to do these things implies the possession of every quality necessary to good discipline.—Superintendent Mallon, Atlanta, Ga.

THE STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY.—The fewer names and figures the scholar remembers the better, provided, in place of a mere lumber-room of facts, his mind is impressed with the leading and characteristic features of any country, and especially of his own. Instead of a burdensome array of figures, let there be a simple method of comparison; and the scholar who, taking his native country as a fixed basis, can measure its greatness by contrast with the extent, the population, the wealth, the manufactures of other countries, has really learned much of what geography ought to teach. —Phila. Ledger.

NEAR SIGHTEDNESS IN CHILDREN.—Encourage the pupil to look off the book frequently, to change the focus of sight by regarding some distant object. It is not enough to look around vaguely; the eye must be directed to something which is to be clearly seen, like a picture or a motto upon the wall, or a bit of decoration. The greatest damage to the eyes of students is the protracted effort to focus the printed page. It was simply barbarous, the way we used to be "whacked" in school, when we looked off the book. It is easy for a teacher to know the difference between the resting of the eye and the idle gazing around that cannot be allowed. I regard this rule as the most important, and the disregard of it as the most prolific of trouble.—Educational Weekly.

THE GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE constitutes a curious study. No word, however strongly it may be urged by the cultured minority, ever obtains a place in the language, until it has been ratified by the uncultured majority. When Charles Sumner tried to introduce "annexion" for "annexation," although the former term is by far the simplest, he found that he was fighting an unequal battle. The proposed change in the spelling of "programme" is another good example. Bryant, in his *Evening Post*, adopted the simple form, "program," and showed that by analogy, and because of its simplicity, it should be used; yet how many newspapers followed his advice? Not one. On the other hand, many words, such as *pell-mell hurly-burly*, and others of a similar nature, are forced upon scholars, whether they like them or not.—S., in Kansas Collegiate.

RELATIONS OF PARENT AND TEACHER.—Some of the most distracting and unpleasant perplexities, which the teacher finds he is called upon to endure, arise from the relation which he necessarily sustains toward the parents of his pupils. It is certainly a most delicate relation, and should be carefully considered and calmly studied. The teacher, on the one hand, has in his hands the dearest gifts of the parent, and the parent, on the other hand, consigns his most precious interests to the teacher. It is not strange, therefore, that the parent and teacher are very closely united in the same interest, and should feel the greatest anxiety with reference to the ability, morality, and influence of each other. It is right and natural that the parent should be vitally interested in the public school, and it is right and natural that the teacher should have a proper respect and regard for the opinions and feelings of the parent. G. B. G., in Ohio Ed. Monthly.

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EZRA CHAPTER No. 4, J. Henri Burch, H. P.; W. G. Elliott, Scrib. Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.

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Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879.

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NO POSTPONEMENT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME

LIST OF PRIZES.

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1 Prize of	$10,000 is....	10,000
1 ..	5,000 is....	5,000
2 ..	2,500 are ..	5,000
5 ..	1,000 are ..	5,000
20 ..	500 are ..	10,000
100 ..	100 are ..	10,000
200 ..	50 are ..	10 000
500 ..	20 are ..	10,000
1,000 ..	10 are ..	10,000

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9 APPROXIMATIONS OF $200 each 1 800
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF $100 each 10 800
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF $50 each 7 000

1857, Prizes, All amounting to

$110,400

The Drawing will positively commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879,

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Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.

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—AT—

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Riard's Employers' and Servants'

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184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

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Dec6

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